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# Hongkong Daily Press.

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Hongkong, 5th August, 1904.

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**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
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Hongkong, 1st September, 1904.

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Hongkong, 7th October, 1904.

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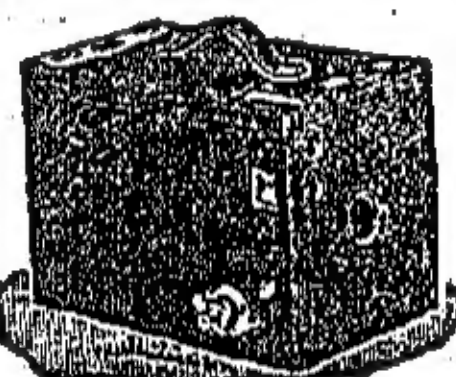
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Hongkong, 10th June 1903.

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**"BOA VISTA"**

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On communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and a short address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous or signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Presses Codes: A.B.C. 8th Ed. Lieber's P.O. Box, 38. Telephone No. 12.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 23RD, 1904.

When the war is over, we are to have another agitation against the opium traffic. So we gather from some free literature which has reached us from America. The fact that the date fixed for it is so uncertain places it among the future troubles that seem to have but little concern with us to-day; but a little cold water poured on them at the outset should not come amiss to these ardent spirits who wish to do something for China "when the war is over." The International Reform Bureau of Washington claims to have shown considerable patience, forbearing to trouble England with the matter while she was occupied with the other Boers. In October last, however, the Rt. Hon. A. J. BALFOUR had a long letter from them, for which he promised "careful consideration." The letter, with a certain degree of tact, besought the British Government to cancel its "dishonourable treaty" with China, and went on: "You doubtless know that the opium revenue from China is diminishing toward a vanishing point, and this would seem to be from every point of view the strategic time to create a favourable impression on international public opinion, before the cry shall be raised that China, having been delivered from the paw of the Bear, must be delivered from the more destructive paw of the Lion." The writer, Mr. WILBUR F. CHAFFS, strokes the British Premier down nearly by assuring him of "my very high opinion of the British Government," and proceeds to quote Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister at Washington, to the effect that although China now raises much opium, "because otherwise it must have it from

outside, the entire business would be swiftly suppressed if Great Britain would give the Chinese a free hand." There is room for more than one opinion, we suppose, as to the honourable or dishonourable character of our old treaty. As to it being particularly an opium treaty, we know of no greater reason for so calling it than the fact that the Emperor of China agreed to pay the value of some opium that was "delivered up at Canton in the month of March, 1899, as a ransom" for certain Englishmen then imprisoned and threatened with death. To speak of the "compulsory sale of opium," (particularly "enforced by British treaty," is as false as it seems to be fashionable. It is worth while to note the remark by Wu Ting Fang, which the anti-opium people quote so glibly. China, which at present "raises much opium, because otherwise it must have it from outside," is said to need only a free hand to suppress the use of the drug altogether. If ever two mutually exclusive propositions were linked together, they are linked together here, surely? In any case, there is little likelihood of China refusing to import opium while it enhances her revenue as it does at present. The objection in the first place was probably to all foreign imports, and not to opium particularly; and it has to be remembered that opium was "an article of trade at Canton in the middle of last century." To call it the white man's poison is nonsense. It was introduced by Chinese from Java, and the white man catered to a "long felt want." He is still catering, in competition with the enormous native growth; and providing a much purer article than that prepared by the Chinese themselves. Here is more useful work for the Reform Bureau, to push the sale of the less injurious article! As to facts, the Reform Bureau mentions the desire of the Chinese Government to prohibit its use, while the *Schenpaos* of Shanghai says it is "loth to give up this source of revenue." A Chefoo missionary is reported to have written that "the opium habit... is draining the resources of the people and consequently their purchasing power." Apropos thereof, there is a story worth retelling of the anti-tobacco crank and the smoker. "What does your tobacco cost you a week?" the smoker was asked. "About half a crown," he answered. "How long have you smoked at that rate?" was the next question. "About ten years," said the smoker. "Has it ever occurred to you that with the money so wasted, invested at compound interest, you could now have owned the house you live in?" The budgeted man removed his pipe to ask: "Do you smoke?" "No." "Do you own the house you live in?" "No." "Well, then," Perhaps there are some other reasons for China's poverty.

We cannot resist the temptation to assist our junior morning contemporary in its endeavour to impress the public with a due sense of the fact that, as stated in its issue of Tuesday last, it "has done its best to serve the public well in local news, original articles, etc." By way of illustration we may point to the "original (leading) article" in its issue of yesterday, which begins with the intimation that "it is fitting that some thought should be devoted to the influence the President of the United States is likely to have in the immediate future, as in the past, on world politics"—and in which our contemporary's thought consists of cutting a column and a half from a leading article in *The Statist* of November 12th, and palming it off as its very own original leader.

The German Mail of the 23rd November was delivered in London on the 21st inst.

The various business premises of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. will close at seven o'clock on Christmas Eve.

Cpl. J. Crawford, of the Engineer Company of the Volunteers, has been promoted to the Sergeantcy resigned by Sergt. J. Parks.

Up to the 3rd inst. 200,349 blankets had been presented to the Japanese Government for the use of the troops in Manchuria.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday six Filipinos were charged with disorderly conduct, in that they did threaten the owner of a boat licensed to carry three passengers because he refused to take them off to a ship. A fine of \$3 was inflicted in each case.

The *Nagasaki Press* of December 12th states that a syndicate has been formed in Tokyo for the purpose of establishing a general printing, publishing, typefoundry, and stationery business in China. The capital is to be Yen 600,000 in 12,000 shares to be floated as a joint-stock concern, and it is stated that the subscription is already guaranteed. Some of the promoters are going to China next month in connection with the scheme.

His Majesty's cruiser *Hogue* sailed on 21st November from Gibraltar for the China Station.

The Pilots' examination which was to have been held at the Harbour Office yesterday has been postponed indefinitely. Due notification of the next examination will be given in the *Government Gazette*.

The *Sutlej*, cruiser, Capt. R. H. Johnstone Stewart, was paid off at Portsmouth on 18th November and was recommissioned by Capt. W. L. Grant to relieve the *Leviathan*, cruiser, on the China Station, the latter cruiser taking the place of the *Bacchante*, cruiser, on the Mediterranean Station.

We are informed by the General Managers of the Tebran Planting Co., Ltd. that they are in receipt of advice from their Manager, Mr. Larkins, to the effect that the negotiations for the sale of the Company's property which have been going on for some time have been brought to a successful issue and that the same has been sold for \$50,000 cash.

During the month of October, Japanese coal amounting to 262,100 tons was exported from Moji to other home and foreign ports, showing a decrease of 18,101 tons on the figures for the preceding month. The stock of coal at the northern port was returned as 415,742 tons at the beginning of November, and as 312,836 tons on the 1st inst.

Herr Alb. Friedenthal, a master of the pianoforte who is taking a pleasure trip round the world, arrived in the Colony yesterday, and has announced the intention of giving a concert on his return south in the course of a couple of months if he can be guaranteed a good house. We imagine there will be no difficulty on that score, for it is not every year that pianoforte players of the ability and repeto of Herr Friedenthal come this way.

The Korean Foreign Office, according to a report in the *Korea Daily News*, has declared the contract entered into between a Korean styling himself the head of the Korean Fisheries Co., and a Japanese whaling syndicate at Nagasaki, for whaling rights on the Korean coasts, null and void. The Foreign Office is unaware of the existence of a "Korean Fisheries Co." and moreover cannot endorse any such contract, which was made without its knowledge.

The presentation by the German Emperor of the statue of Frederick the Great to the people of the United States was the chief subject of discussion on Nov. 20th in Berlin, and considerable space was devoted to the speeches delivered on that occasion by the German Ambassador and President Roosevelt. The occasion was utilised by the Bismarckian *Hamburger Nachrichten* to make a few remarks on the way the German Government ought, in its opinion, to treat the Government of the United States. Bismarck, it pointed out, "never ran after" America, but, on the contrary, found it necessary now and then to repel with energy America's demands, and yet he was successful in cultivating friendly relations with that country. Presents such as that just given to the Americans tend to make them "only more vain and insolent than ever," and it is far better to show them less friendliness and more energy. While always aiming at good relations with the United States, concluded the journal, let us remain towards them cool, reserved, and conscious of our own importance.

**FOOTBALL.**

To-morrow afternoon on the Happy Valley the Hongkong Football Club will play the R.E. Kick-off at 4.45 p.m. The following will play for the Club:—F. H. Kew, goal; G. E. Motell and W. G. Leckie, backs; H. C. Gray, R. Macpherson, and F. C. Hall, halves; A. D. Lang, W. B. Elwes, W. N. Williams, J. Clark, and H. L. Garrett, forwards.

**ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.**

At the City Hall last night a large and appreciative audience were again delighted by another of the S.M.S. *Fuerst Bismarck* Band concerts. It was a Wagner evening, and under the baton of their able bandmaster, Herr S. G. Stolle, the band went through the following programme:—  
Overture "Oberon"..... Weber  
Chorus of Pilgrims "Tannhauser"..... Wagner  
(a) Moments Musical "Tannhauser"..... Schubert  
(b) Nocturne from the Ballet "Coppelia"..... Delibes  
(c) String Quartettes.....  
Sigmund's Love Song "Wagner"..... Wagner  
Introduction Act I "Lohengrin"..... Wagner  
Overture "Zauberflote"..... Mozart  
Larghetto "Symphony No. 1"..... Beethoven  
(a) Entr'acte "Mignon"..... Thomas  
(b) Act's Death "Peer Gynt Suite II"..... Grieg  
(c) String Quartettes.....  
Introduction and Chorus "Rienzi"..... Wagner  
Steersman's Song and Chorus 1st Act "The Flying Dutchman"..... Wagner

**NEW FAST CRUISER.**

His Majesty's new cruiser *Topaze*, the first of a new type of fast third-class cruisers designed to steam 21½ knots per hour, has been reported ready for delivery from the works of Messrs. Cammell, Laird, and Co., Birkenhead, where her keel plate was laid on August 14, 1902, and instructions were issued by the Admiralty for her to be commissioned at Devonport on December 6 by Commander Vivian H. G. Bernard, of the Naval Intelligence Department, for her first term of active service. The *Topaze*, which will be the fastest third-class cruiser in the Royal Navy in commission, has a length of 360 feet, a breadth of 40 feet, and a displacement of 3,000 tons, her machinery being of 9,300 horse power, and supplied with steam from Laird-Norman water-tube boilers. The *Topaze* is intended for service in the Channel Fleet in place of the *Hermes*, second-class cruiser; and has cost nearly £240,000.

**TELEGRAMS.**

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

**FAMOUS BRITISH ADMIRAL DEAD.**

LONDON, 22nd December.

Admiral Ominancy (retired list) is dead.

[Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, K.C.B., F.R.S., was one of the most senior Admirals on the retired list of Flag-Officers. He was promoted to Captain in 1846; to Rear-Admiral, in 1864; to Vice-Admiral in 1871; and to Admiral in 1877. He was born in 1814, seventh son of the late Sir F. M. Ommanney, M.P. He entered the navy at the age of twelve. He took part in the destruction of the Turkish and Egyptian Fleet at Navarino in 1827, by the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, under Admiral Codrington. In this affair, more than thirty ships, many of them four-deckers, were blown up or burnt. He also served in the Arctic Expedition of 1850, when commanders Colverson and McClure, in the *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, went in search of Sir John Franklin. During the war with Russia, in 1854-5, he commanded a naval force in the White Sea and the Gulf of Riga. Ed.]

**TROUBLE IN RUSSIA.**

LONDON, 22nd December.

The domestic situation in Russia is more serious than ever. The expected manifesto from the Tsar has been postponed. Repressive action is anticipated. The activity of the censorship has been revived.

**DENSE FOGS AT HOME.**

LONDON, 22nd December.

Dense fogs in England continue.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

**LAWLESSNESS IN MOROCCO.**

LONDON, 20th December.

The lawlessness in Morocco is getting worse. The Sultan has dismissed all Europeans and is reverting to ancient ways to please the people.

**THE WAR.**

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

**RUSSIAN PASSENGERS?**

SHANGHAI, 22nd December.

The Japanese discovered three doubtful passengers aboard the *Nigretia*, which they captured on its way from Shanghai to Vladivostok.

[We reported yesterday the rumour that a Russian naval captain embarked at Shanghai.]

**HULL FISHERMAN BEIBED.**

LONDON, 22nd December.

The alleged bribery of one of the Hull fishermen has been confirmed.

**A JAPANESE SQUADRON AT SINGAPORE.**

SINGAPORE, 22nd December.

Two Japanese battleships, cleared for action, have been sighted bound west.

LATER.

The *Hongkong Maru* and the *Nippon Maru*, employed as two cruiser scouts, have arrived here. They are preceding a Japanese fleet from Port Arthur consisting of two battleships, two first and two second-class cruisers, and many torpedo-boats.

The Squadron stayed outside the harbour for two hours and proceeded west to meet the Baltic fleet.

[BY COURTESY OF THE JAPANESE CONSUL.]

TOKYO, 22nd December.

The Port Arthur Army reports that a detachment of our right assaulted and occupied on Thursday morning the height of the Housanyangtou near Pigeon Bay and also a height on the peninsula in Pigeon Bay where one Russian gun of small calibre was captured. The enemy's counter attack on the peninsula was repulsed.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

**THE BALTIC FLEET.**

LONDON, 20th December.

Four colliers for the Baltic fleet have arrived at Lourenco Marques.

**DISTURBANCES IN RUSSIA.**

LONDON, 20th December.

Further demonstrations were made in Moscow yesterday and there were several collisions with the police in which a few of the demonstrators were wounded.

**THE NORTH SEA COMMISSION.**

LONDON, 20th December.

The Commission on the North Sea incident will meet in Paris on Thursday.

**DES VŒUX ROAD FIRE INQUIRY.**

The hearing of this inquiry was continued before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon. Mr. Hursthouse (of Messrs. Denny and Bowley's office) representing the Police and four Insurance Companies, and Mr. Dixon (of Mr. Hastings's office) appearing on behalf of Ho Li Cho, owner of the goods in the godown.

P. C. Cox, the first witness called, gave evidence as to the position in which the lamp was found under the case in the godown. He did not notice whether the wood of the case was burnt through.

Li Chin Tong, Secretary of the Un On Insurance Company, declared: Ho Li Cho insured certain goods in the West Point godown with the Un On in the name of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company. The total amount of insurance was \$35,000. Subsequently my company re-insured certain of the goods in the Commercial Union and Meiji Fire Insurance Companies. The list of goods put in is the list Ho Li Cho gave me when he effected the insurance.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dixon: Ho Li Cho told me that the list would be copied from the godown book.

Sergeant Watt recalled: One of the cases in the godown was burnt through, and several others were charred on the outside. On opening one case it burst into flame inside. From the appearance of the case it did not look as though the fire had started from the inside. There was a marked smell of kerosene round the case where the lamp was picked up. There was no place where a lamp might have been hung up in this part of the godown.

At this stage Mr. Murray asked His Worship's permission to make a statement, as he was placed in a position he did not like. He said: Prior to the fire I was never spoken to concerning insurance on goods supposed to be in the godown at West Point. I never made any list of goods supposed to be there prior to the fire, and did not know any insurance had been effected on the goods until after the fire.

Lo Wing Kee, who is in charge for larceny of goods from the godown, before giving evidence, was administered the usual caution. He said: I was employed as shroff to the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, and later as godown-keeper in the Des Vœux Road Godown. I was at a feast at the Yun Fung Lei restaurant until 12.30 on the morning of the 9th inst. From there I went to the godown, where I slept that night. I have slept there on three occasions before. I had been using a lamp in the godown prior to going out. It was standing on the top of a box at the back of the godown. On returning at 12.30 it was still alight, and it was almost when I went to sleep. I was awakened by a knocking above the godown, and found the godown was on fire. The godown book produced is mine. All goods taken into the godown I entered in it.

Inspector Collett gave evidence as to the things found in the godown. He estimated the damage done to goods at not more than \$500.

Mr. Hursthouse addressed His Worship with regard to the suspicious circumstances surrounding the fire. He said it was impossible for His Worship to believe that the lamp had fallen in the suspicious position in which it was found. Further, there was the fact that Lo Wing Kee was the only person sleeping on the premises at the time.

His Worship said that no charge had been brought against anyone of any form of arson. As was usual in the case of a fire enquiry, the result was extremely inconclusive, and at the same time extremely curious and very suspicious. He saw no ground for taking action under Section six of the Ordinance which empowered him, if the fire were considered the result of a crime, to commit any person or persons connected therewith to prison to answer any charge which might be brought against them. If the solicitor representing the Insurance Companies and the Police had made any other charge, he should have taken it into consideration. It was still open for him to do so. He would proceed under Section five and inquire whether there was any reason why the premises should not be released.

On the application of Mr. Hursthouse the inquiry was adjourned until to-day, to enable him to find out whether his clients wished to take any further action in the matter.

**HORRID WAR.**

Now that the Russian and Japanese land forces are well within striking distance again, another bloody battle may be expected. It is strange that the Russians have participated in two of the three of what were perhaps the bloodiest battles fought since the introduction of gunpowder. First at Liangyang, then on the Shaho, and, before that, in the battle of Borodino, in 1812, when over 25,000 French were killed and wounded, and more than 35,000 Russians met the same fate, in the course of a single day. It is hard for the human mind to grasp the meaning of bloodshed on such a scale as this, but some idea of its horrors may be gained from the eloquent words of the author of "The Philosophy of War." He wrote: "Of all the incidents of battle the one which impresses itself most strongly on my mind is that at Borodino, where 60,000 French and Russians were left upon the ground; the groans of the wounded in the ensuing night sounded, at a distance, like the roar of the sea. The far-off listener might expect to hear outcries of pain and distress from such a scene; that screams of agony should arise from instant to instant, and that the doleful piercing note should be taken up from this point to that, and that night should be made hideous by this inarticulate misery. But there was no such intermittent lamentation, but, from amidst 20,000 corpses, arose a hoarse, uniform, unceasing roll of anguish of forty thousand men, as in imagination through this scene, and as if in imagination their ears drank in at night, while the heaven with all its stars looked upon the spot and makes no sign, the roar of misery from this multitudinous sea incarnadined."

**GARRISON ORDERS.**

HEAD QUARTERS.

HONGKONG, 22nd December, 1904.

**GENERAL ORDERS—Departures—No. 206.**

The undermentioned left on the 21st instant per H. T. "Dilwara." For Singapore—78th Co., R.G.A.—Major J. W. Orniston, Capt. F. S. Butcher, Lieut. B. S. Browne, Lieut. E. Miles, 2nd Lieut. R. M. L. Dutton, 2nd Lieut. R. Bolster, 107 N.C.O.'s and men, officers' wife, 3 women and 6 children, 1 charger. 80th Co., R.G.A.—Capt. E. L. E. Whitehead, Lieut. M. R. Strover, Lieut. A. H. Allen, 2nd Lieut. D. Davidson, 85 N.C.O.'s and men, 4 women and 3 children. Details R.G.A.—1 Company Sergt.-Major, 1st Sherwood Foresters—2nd Lieut. C. D. Harvey. For Bombay—Major T. W. G. Bryan, R.G.A., Capt. T. X. Britten, 110th Mahratta L. Inf., Lieut. R. Ridgway, 21st Panjabis, 1 private 1st Oxford Light Inf. For Egypt.—Chaplain's Department—Rev. E. J. Hardy and wife. Army Service Corps—One Sergeant. For Southampton.—Royal Garrison Artillery—3 Master Gunners, 62 N.C.O.'s and men, 11 women and 28 children. Royal Engineers—Lieut. A. R. Walker, Lieut. N. W. Benton, Lieut. R. S. Gaskell, 1 Warrant Officer, 2 Qr.-Mr.-Sergts., 51 N.C.O.'s and men, 1 officer's wife and child, 3 women and 6 children. 1st Sherwood Foresters—Major L. S. Gordon Cumming, Capt. W. R. Friend, Lieut. R. C. Sheppard, Lieut. G. Mayall, 59 N.C.O.'s and men. 2nd Royal West Kent Regt.—One Private. Army Service Corps.—One Warrant Officer. Royal Army Medical Corps—Capt. F. E. Gunter, Capt. L. E. L. Parker, Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. J. McClay, Miss Denton, one warrant officer, 18 N.C.O.'s and men, 1 officer's wife, 2 women and five children. Army Ordnance Dept. & Corps.—Lieut. (A.C.O. of O.) J. S. Apple, 1 Qr.-Mr. Sergeant, 10 N.C.O.'s and men, 1 Civilian Foreman, 1 Officer's wife, 3 women and 5 children. Army Pay Dept. & Corps.—Col. G. H. Ferrier, Major W. G. S. Benson, Capt. J. C. Hewitt, 3 N.C.O.'s, 1 officer's wife. Educational Department.—1 Schoolmaster and wife. 114th Mahrattas—Capt. W. A. Light. GARRISON ORDERS.—LEAVE.—No. 1. Leave of absence on private affairs out of India has been granted to Capt. W. A. Light, 114th Mahrattas, for one year; the period specified to count from the date of being struck off duty, viz., 20th December, 1904.

**MEDICAL.**—No. 2. No. 624 2nd class Hospital Assistant Muhammad Ishak, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, having reported his arrival from India on the 20th inst. in relief of No. 700 Hospital Assistant Ghous Mahammad, is appointed for duty with the Hongkong and Singapore Batta. R.G.A. and will do duty in the Station Hospital, Kowloon, in addition to his other duties.

**RETURNS.**—No. 3. Officers commanding when forwarding A.F.G. 815 and 812 to C.O.O. should in future show the dates of manufacturers of all "Service" or "Practice" Small Arm Ball Ammunition in possession, on the reverse of Small Arm Ammunition requisitions. Authority 54/Gen. No. 9515 (Q.M.G. 9 dated 5th November, 1904).

By Order,  
A. A. CHICHESTER, Major,  
Chief Staff Officer.

**"ALI BABA."**

PANTOMIME AT THE CATHOLIC UNION.

The first performance of *Ali Baba* was given at the Catholic Union last evening before a crowded house. The series of performances is given in aid of funds to provide Christmas treats to poor children and poor old people. *Ali Baba* was a rather ambitious selection for the Catholic Union to take up. The performance, nevertheless, was a very creditable production, great trouble being taken with regard to detail—much time had been devoted to rehearsing. Mr. F. B. da Silva (as Hassan, the rebellious Lieutenant of Abdulla, leader of the thieves) showed great promise. The ladies in their respective parts looked very charming, Miss F. Ribeiro (as Morgiana) standing out from the others. One and all threw great spirit into their parts, and the piece went with a good swing. There were some weak points, of course, but these, no doubt, will disappear with more experience and confidence. The musical parts were good, Mr. M. J. Danenberg (as Ali Baba) being most prominent in this respect. The cast was as follows:—  
Ali Baba, Mr. M. J. Danenberg; Ganem, Mr. F. H. Barnes; Cassim Baba, Mr. C. dos Remedios; Abdulla, Mr. Emil Danenberg; Hassan, Mr. F. B. da Silva; Mirza, Mr. L. dos Remedios; Hassan, Mr. G. Osmund; Croobrand, Mr. C. M. Soares; Cogia Baba, Miss Mafalda Barradas; Zaida, Miss Maria Barradas; Morgiana, Miss F. Ribeiro. Those taking the parts of robbers, attendants, guests, etc., were as follows:—Messrs F. Franco, C. Soares, C. Botelho, H. Campos, A. Barradas, J. Barradas, J. Campos. G. Osmund, E. Osmund, L. Rodrigues, F. da Rosa, J. F. dos Remedios, J. Lopes, L. Remedios, C. Franco, etc.

The orchestra was really very good. The following took part:—Messrs. F. Gonzalez, A. M. S. Rosario, J. M. S. Rosario, E. J. Lopes (first violin); C. M. Alves, H. M. dos Remedios, L. Ribeiro, A. A. dos Remedios (second violins); James D. Osmund, F. X. V. Ribeiro Jr. (flutes); S. Pinna, J. Baptista (clarinets); A. J. M. Rodrigues (cornet); L. L. Xavier, P. J. M. Rodrigues (horns); A. F. Osmund (euphonium); M. A. Vaz (trombone); P. A. do Rosario (cello); P. N. Sequeira (bass); R. Gutierrez (saxo drum).

Mr. S. Pinna was musical director; and Mr. M. J. Danenberg, stage manager.



## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 22nd December.

## IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR H. S. BAKERLEY (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## ALLEGED MURDER.

Charles Smith, age 20, unemployed seaman, fixed abode U.S.A.; Erik Hogman, age 22, unemployed seaman, fixed abode Finland; William Nason, age 17, unemployed seaman, fixed abode U.S.A., were charged with having, on the 27th November last, in Victoria Harbour, wilfully and maliciously with a fire-thrower, killed Chan Yee. The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (Attorney-General), instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor), prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and the prisoners were defended as follows:—The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, for Charles Smith; Mr. Norman Ferrers, for Erik Hogman; Mr. H. S. Calthrop, for William Nason. Mr. O. D. Thomson instructed in each instance.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty. The following jurors were sworn, eight others having first been challenged:—Messrs. C. H. W. Kew (Foreman), S. J. Michael, T. Banks, C. G. S. Mackie, J. Johnstone, R. H. King and G. M. Smith.

In his opening statement for the Crown the Attorney-General said that the present charge against the prisoners was that of murdering a woman called Chan Yee, by drowning, on the night of the 27th November last. He then proceeded to outline the case, but said he would defer any comment till after they had heard the evidence. The law, he thought, was simple in the case. There are only two points that could possibly arise. Where several persons joined together for an unlawful purpose, intending to resist such as may oppose them, they were all guilty of murder if death should be caused in the prosecution of that purpose. He should certainly prove that the prisoners set out on an expedition with the unlawful common purpose of stealing a sampan and of resisting the crew in case the crew endeavoured to defeat their purpose. He did not suggest for a moment that their sole object was to kill. The worst murderers they had had—Peace—was hanged for a murder which, it was clear, he did not set out to do, but he set out for an unlawful purpose. It was also immaterial whether the deceased were actually thrown overboard or whether they jumped overboard, dreading the prisoners' violence. The evidence, he thought, was perfectly clear that they were thrown overboard, but even supposing there were any doubts about the fact the prisoners would be responsible. The prisoners had been here for many months. He did not wish to say more on that point, but the men belonged to a class which was becoming a curse to the community. Acting for the Crown, he did not desire to unduly press the charge against the unhappy men, but he thought that when the jury had heard the evidence they would not be able to entertain doubt that they were guilty of the charge.

Kwok Tai Chan said—I am a sam pau man. I owned a sampan on the 27th November—a third class passenger sampan. I have not seen it since the 27th November. Formerly I lived on it with my wife, Chan Yee—the deceased. Kwok Su, a son sixteen years old, Kwok Nui, a daughter aged thirteen, Kwok Sai Lo, a son nine years old, and Kwok Pit, a daughter aged four. On the evening of Sunday, the 27th, at about a quarter to nine, I saw the prisoners. I was in the street near the Praya. My sampan was lying off the Praya wharf, anchored a little way off. She was close to Pottinger Street Wharf. The wind that night was light from the north-east; there was a spring tide towards the west. When I saw the prisoners they were standing together on the Praya wharf. I asked 'You want sampan?' and he (Charles Smith) said 'Yes.' 'What shall I do?' I said; he said 'Want you four-masted American, California, China.' He said 'How much charge?' My say 'Too dark, wind, three men, eighty cents.' He said 'Sixty' and we agreed to seventy cents. He (Smith) carried on the whole conversation. He told me to get the boat alongside, and they went down and got on board. The first prisoner climbed down by the mast; the second and third jumped into the boat. I went to go to, but he (Smith) said I need not go, so I did not go. I walked on the wharf and saw the boat off, and saw one of the prisoners hoist up a sail; then they disappeared, heading towards the China. I waited for the return of my boat. A man named Fung Tsat Sing and my son Kwok Su came up to me and made a report; my son was carrying a jacket which was wet. He was wearing dry clothes, but his hair was wet. I went up to Central Police Station with him and made a report. I had given my wife \$20 on the previous Friday, but do not know if she had any on the sampan. I next saw Kwok Nui and Kwok Sai Lo, my other children, on the next Friday. They were in the Detective Department at Central Police Station. That was at about ten o'clock in the morning. I have never since the night in question seen my wife and other child alive. On the Friday at about noon I saw the dead body of my wife at the Water Police Station, Kowloon. I saw the dead body of Kwok Pit, my daughter, next day at the same place. A day or two afterwards I was taken in the goal to see if I could identify the prisoners. There were about twenty in a row, but I only identified one (Smith). I recognise this (a looking glass); it is my property. It was in my sampan on the night of the 27th November. I recognise this (a broken piece of a tea-cup stand); it was in the stern of the sampan on the night the prisoners went away. That is my son; that my daughter; and that my daughter. They

were three of my four children on the sampan that night.

By the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—I had left my boat a little over an hour when I first saw the prisoners. I was standing about three or four cheung from my boat. I did not meet any of my friends during that hour. First of all I bought some fruit, and then was looking for business. I did not notice any Europeans passing by during that hour, though I was looking for them; and I saw no constables. I first saw the first prisoner coming from the direction of the German Theatre. It was very dark. I looked into the sampan and saw these exhibits before the prisoners left.

Kwok Su, son of the first witness, in his evidence said—We went out rowing, but the foreigners put up the sail. I was in the bow rowing; my mother was steering in the stern, also my two sisters; my nine-year-old brother was asleep in the main hold. I continued rowing after the sail was put up. First of all I saw one of the prisoners pressing my mother down. Next, another of the prisoners pressed my sister down; I was pressed down too, by that prisoner (William Nason). First of all Nason was sitting down in the well, and then he came forward. He put his two hands around my neck. He hit me on the head just above the ear. He cut my leg with a small knife. He had not the knife in his hand when he first attacked me; he got it during the struggle. The struggle lasted some time; about half an hour. He was trying to tie my feet with a cord. Finally, he threw me overboard. I swam towards the American steamer, and a boat came to where I was and picked me up. I shouted out 'Save life.' I clung on to the rudder of the American steamer (one funnel and three masts). I was about half an hour in the water. I told the sampan people what had happened. They were on their way to Yau-ma-tei, but turned around and came to Hongkong. I got dry clothes on the sampan, and was brought to where my father was. My mother and Kwok Pit were still on board when I was thrown overboard. I have never seen my mother alive since. I was taken to the goal to identify the prisoners. There were numerous foreigners put in a row; I identified the third prisoner (William Nason). When I was thrown overboard I was near the Austrian Lloyd steamer.

By Mr. Norman Ferrers—I do not recognise the second prisoner (Charles Smith). I can only speak to the third prisoner.

By Mr. Calthrop—When produced, the knife was open. I was struggling the whole time. I did not get near the side of the boat. At the Police Court I said the Austrian Lloyd steamer was only five sampan lengths off, and the boat that picked me up only two sampan lengths off. It would be difficult to fall overboard.

Kwok Nui said that she walked forward, fell into the hold, and became unconscious. She had a knock. She went ashore.

Fung Tsat Sing, the boatman who picked up the boy, gave corroborative evidence. He was on his way from near the Harbour Office to his usual anchorage at Yau-ma-tei, and when a bar the American mail, heard the boy shouting out 'Save life.' He did not notice the sampan from which the boy had been thrown. The American steamer had one yellow funnel and three masts.

Chang Sui, a farmer from Cheung-sha, near Pui-to, in Lantau Island, said—I was picking oysters on the shore and found two children near some rocks. I took them to the village and kept them for two or three days, and then took them to the police station at Cheung Chow (Dumbell Island) in consequence of what they had told me. The girl had a wound on her right eye. I saw a strange sampan, which was afterwards smashed to pieces by the sea.

Another man from Lantau gave similar evidence.

Kwong Luk said: I am a fisherman from Sham Shui Kok, Lantau Island, near Capri-mun. I saw three foreigners at my place on the 1st December. That was at four o'clock in the afternoon. I was working. One of them asked me for some tobacco. I gave them some and offered them rice. They did not accept the food. They did not pay any money. I identify the first two prisoners (Smith and Hogman). Later, I was cooking my rice, and one of them came up to me with a twenty-cent piece, and pointed to my boat. By gestures they indicated that they wanted to go to the mainland in my boat. This I refused and they went away in my boat. I went to Cho Fat, the owner of the boat, and three of us got into a second boat and elapsed then as far as Motaisan (The Brothers) and then caught them. Then the men got into our boat, and were landed on the mainland. On the fourth of December I went to the goal and identified two of the prisoners (Smith and Hogman).

So Fat, another fisherman, who had taken part in the chase, gave evidence. They landed the three men near Castle Peak.

P. C. Walter Edwards said—On the afternoon of the 3rd December I found the body of a child about fifty yards west of Kallet Island, and brought it to the Water Police Station. The body was identified on the same evening by the child's father—that man (first witness).

By Mr. Ferrers—The clothes were not in any way torn as far as I could see.

P. C. George Bird said—On the morning of the 2nd December I found the body of a woman near Kallet Island, and brought it to the Water Police Station.

By Mr. Ferrers—The body was naked.

Wong Yuen Sun, coxswain of No. 3 Police Launch, gave corroborative evidence.

Police Inspector Withers said—On the night of the 27th November I was on duty at Central Police Station, and his report was made by a man and his son—these. The boy's clothes were dry, but he had a wet jacket with him, and his hair was wet. On the 2nd De-

cember I brought them to the Water Police Station to identify the body of the woman.

By Mr. Ferrers—The boy complained that he had been bitten on the head and otherwise assaulted. At that time he said nothing about injury to his ankle, or about the knife.

Re-examined—He complained of having been thrown overboard.

Dr. William Hunter, M.O. in charge of post-mortem examinations, said—On the 3rd December I made an examination of the body of Chan Yee. From the examination I should say she had been dead about a week, and cause of death, drowning. I also examined the body of a child. I should say the cause of death and length of time in this case was the same as in the former. Wounds immediately before death would not have been visible.

By Mr. Ferrers—I could not see any marks of violence on the body of the woman.

P. S. Kerr said—On the morning of the 3rd December I was on the shore at Sha Kong in Deep Bay, and saw the three prisoners going along the shore towards Mong Ching. With several Indian police constables I arrested the prisoners. They turned back, but could not get away. On one of them (Hogman) was found a looking-glass and a small sum of money, something less than two dollars. A knife was found on the person of Nason and a razor on Smith.

By Mr. Ferrers—The arrest was made three or four miles from Chinese territory. The prisoners did not try to get away. They were following a line that would have brought them into Chinese territory.

Re-examined—They could not have got away as I had Indian constables both before and behind them.

The Chief Detective Inspector, Mr. Hanson, said—At about 9 a.m. on the 28th November, I first saw the boy. He had a fresh mark on the right side of the head, and a long incised wound on the right leg above the ankle. I took it to have been inflicted by a knife. The boatman who identified the first prisoner did not make any false identifications. The man who identified the other prisoners picked out one wrong one. Some days later I went with the little girl to Lantau Island and found this exhibit (the piece of the tea stand).

Mr. Hanson here read the statements made by the prisoners when charged at the police station. These have already been reported in the Daily Press.

Dr. Ho Kai objected to William Nason's statement on the ground that the statement of one prisoner cannot be taken as evidence against another prisoner. Parts of the statement ought to be expunged.

His Lordship—You cannot leave it out altogether.

Dr. Ho Kai—I beg to quote 'Russell on Crime.'

His Lordship—Before you proceed I must make this fact clear—was the statement of each prisoner made in the presence of the other prisoners?

Mr. Hanson—No, they made their statements separately.

His Lordship—If they had made their statements, the one in the presence of the other, an objection, for which there is authority, would arise, but this point does not arise because they tell me that they were apart.

Dr. Ho Kai—I said that if these statements could not be excluded they would, in each case, only be regarded as evidence against the man who made them.

His Lordship—I shall tell the jury that each man's admission is to be regarded against himself only.

Dr. Ho Kai submitted that it would be a pity to allow the jury to hear any part of a statement made, perhaps without any grounds whatever, against another prisoner. He asked His Lordship to reject anything in each of the statements applying to others than the man who made them.

Mr. Ferrers raised the same question, saying that a man might make a statement affecting others only.

His Lordship overruled the objection—if a man did as Mr. Ferrers suggested it would not be as evidence against himself.

William Nason's statements read out at the Police Court were read.

Mr. Ferrers objected to Erik Hogman's statement being admitted as evidence because it was translated from the Swedish language and taken down in English, and not taken down in Swedish. He said that in the courts at Hongkong there was great carelessness regarding interpretations.

His Lordship overruled this objection for the time being; Mr. Ferrers would have time before this morning to prove, if such were the case, that the Swedish interpreter was not a competent one.

Dr. Ho Kai—With regard to the statements made before the magistrate I repeat the objection I made before.

His Lordship noted this and the statements were read.

P. S. Boole gave evidence as to the position of the steamers mentioned on the night of the 27th November.

The Attorney-General—That closes the case for the Crown, My Lord.

In adjourning the case His Lordship said he was very sorry, but he would have to give instructions to the usher to find the jurors beds for the night. After precedents being quoted, however, His Lordship allowed the jurors to go home on the express understanding that they would not discuss the case with anyone outside.

## THE NEW SUBMARINES.

Very great success has attended the experiments in deep water of the B 1 submarine which was launched at Borrow in the early part of November. She was performing evolutions for two hours, and then appeared on the surface two miles from the pilot boat. The Admiralty have been awaiting the result of these experiments before ordering additions to the submarine flotilla.

## THE MAILS.

The following letters appeared in the minutes of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce: Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce Shanghai, 21st October, 1904.

The Chairman.

The London Chamber of Commerce, Oxford Court, London, E.C.

SIR.—The irregularity and uncertainty of the arrival of letters from Europe forwarded by the Messageries Maritimes has for some long time caused great inconvenience and dissatisfaction among merchants and others here.

During the current year the mails by English Packet have been delivered on an average in 32.1 days, by German Packet in 33.6 days, and by French Packet in 35.1 days.

The chief cause of complaint, however, is not in respect of the difference in the average time, but, as above stated, in the irregularity and uncertainty attached to the arrival of the French Mail.

The accompanying table [omitted] showing dates of departure and arrival, number of days occupied in transit, and the interval between arrivals of French and English Mails, demonstrates, I think very clearly, that the idea of a weekly service is very far from realistic.

European correspondents are apt to imagine that in posting duplicates of English Mail advices by the following French Mail, they are ensuring the arrival of letters and documents in advance of cargo. This, however, is by no means the case, and serious inconvenience and delay are caused by the reverse of this being a common experience.

It is possible that this state of affairs is not so fully appreciated at home as it is on this side, and as this Chamber feels that the matter is one of very considerable importance I venture to ask the good offices of your Chamber in bringing it to the notice of the Postal Authorities, in the hope that a solution of the difficulty may be found, either in the improvement of the present service or in its substitution by another and more efficient medium.

I may add that it has happened more than once that an overdue French Mail has been brought from Singapore or Hongkong by an English Mail steamer, thus bringing within the range of possibility the loss of both original and duplicate advices, a contingency which might involve very serious consequences.

I am also addressing the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on this subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) WILLIAM D. LITTLE,  
Chairman.

Chamber of Commerce,

Singapore, 4th November, 1904.

DEAR SIR.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 21st ultimo with copy of your Chamber's letter of that date addressed to the London Chamber drawing attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the French Mail Service and suggesting that the matter be laid before the Postal Authorities.

2.—The Government here has recently arranged for the despatch of an Outward and Homeward Mail Service via Negapatam through the most efficient medium of the British India Steam Navigation Company, as explained in the accompanying extract from the Chairman's address at the half-yearly General Meeting held on the 22nd September last.

We fear any representations on the part of this Chamber to the Postal Authorities here would therefore have little effect, and we are at present practically independent of the French Mail Service; still, we are quite in sympathy with your Chamber in this matter.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. J. GUNN,  
Secretary.

## JAPANESE REFUGEES ARRIVE AT NAGASAKI.

The N.D.L. s.s. *Willehad* arrived at Nagasaki on Dec. 7th from Bremen, with 829 Japanese on board, refugees from the Russian empire. The greater number, 679, landed there. Of the others, 28 were to land at Moji, 16 at Kobe, and 108 at Yokohama.

The refugees state that they have been treated with the utmost kindness and consideration throughout their long journey. Upon arrival at Bremen, they were sent on board the N.D.L. s.s. *Gera* as a temporary measure until the *Willehad* was ready to receive them. Before leaving Germany, a meeting was held, and amongst those present were the Japanese Consul at Bremen, Mr. Max Nozaki; Mr. Kikuchi, an attaché at the Japanese Legation at Berlin; Dr. Hori; several members of the Bremen Senate; officials of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamship Company; and the members of the Bremen Relief Committee. Speeches, expressing sympathy with the refugees, were made by the Japanese Consul and a representative of the Bremen Senate. One of the refugees, Mr. Shiwon, thanked the Relief Committee, the Japanese Consul and others for the help rendered to his countrymen in their time of trouble. An address signed by many of the refugees was presented to the Japanese Consul, who, accompanied by his wife and daughter, visited the refugees every day during their stay at Bremen and greatly assisted them. During their stay in Germany the Relief Committee collected fifty cases of clothing, toys for the children, etc., from sympathetic German friends.

Twenty-five of the refugees died during their journey to Bremen and two during their voyage to this port; one died the second day of the voyage and the other on the 25th inst.; the third was buried at sea, the Buddhist ritual being observed. One birth took place on the voyage on November 29th.

When the *Willehad* arrived, Governor Arakawa, Mayor Yokoyama, and many of the leading residents of the city went on board and welcomed the refugees back to the homeland. Heavy *danori* were given for the captain, officers, and crew of the vessel for the many kindnesses received from them.

Governor Arakawa, entertained the German Consul, Mr. G. Muller-Bock; the N.D.L. agent, Mr. A. Gess; and Captain Zurborn and officers of the *Willehad* to luncheon at the Koyotei. Presents of beer and oranges were sent on board the vessel for distribution among the crew.

Those who landed at Nagasaki were lodged at the Buddhist temples at Tora-machi, prior to their departure to their respective homes.—*Nagasaki Press*.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 22nd at 11.15 a.m. the barometer has risen throughout China, more particularly in Yangtze Valley, and has fallen over the Pacific and in southern Japan.

Gradients are being steepened upon the China Coast and strong N.E. monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and to the northward of it, with fresh monsoon in the northern part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Fresh N.E. winds, cloudy, fair.

## XMAS CARDS.

## LONG HING &amp; CO.

PHOTO GOODS STORE,

17, QUEEN'S ROAD

(SAME PREMISES AS MESSRS. AN CHEE)

Hongkong, 28th November, 1904.

## VICTORIA LODGE:

INSTALLATION OF WOR. BRO. C. H. GRACE.

Bro. C. H. Grace was last evening installed Worshipful Master of Victoria Lodge, No. 1,026 English Constitution, in succession to Wor. Bro. C. W. Longuet. The ceremony was performed by Wor. Bro. E. C. Ray, Deputy District Grand Master, and the officers of the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China, English Constitution. Wor. Bro. Grace installed his officers as follows:—Bro. W. C. Barrett, Senior Warden; Bro. P. W. Goldring, Junior Warden; Bro. W. S. Allen, Treasurer; Wor. Bro. A. O'D. Gourdin, Secretary; Bro. W. J. G. Whitley, Senior Deacon; Bro. C. H. Blasen, Junior Deacon; Bro. H. W. Merroll, Director of Ceremonies; Bro. G. Grimbale, Organist; Bros. G. H. Edwards and J. Rankin, Stewards; Bro. J. Owen Hughes, Inner Guard; Bro. J. Vanstone, Tyler.

## NEW GUNNERY TENDERS.

The Admiralty have decided to employ more modern cruisers on gunnery instructional duties at the Home ports, and have directed the *Immortalité*, *Narcissus*, and *Undaunted*, which belong to the old type of "belted cruisers," to be replaced by cruisers of the *Grafton* type, which are larger, faster, and better equipped. The *Endymion*, which was to pay off at Chatham on November 30 from the Channel Fleet, was to be prepared to replace the *Immortalité* at Sheerness; the *Grafton*, late Commodore's ship on the Pacific Station, and which is on her passage to England, is to relieve the *Narcissus* at Portsmouth; and the *Theseus*, late of the Channel Squadron, which was to pay off at Devonport on November 30, succeeds the *Undaunted* at Devonport.

## THE CHINESE IN FORMOSA.

A long lecture delivered in Shanghai recently by Mr. Consul Davidson of Formosa included the following extract:—The Chinese population may be divided into two classes; the Hoklo, who speak the Amoy dialect and who came originally from Fokien province, and the Hakka, who speak a Cantonese dialect and immigrated chiefly from the Kwangtung province, where they were practically outcasts. The Hakkas are a hardy and warlike race and predominate in the savage border districts, where land could be obtained for the taking and where a certain freedom from official oppression was ensured.

Unlike their Hoklo brethren, they are generally fearless, and we thus find them, of all Chinese, most willing to undertake the making of campfires in dangerous districts. There are a few prosperous Hakka villages in the plains; but, as a rule, the Hakka prefer the hills. It is roughly estimated that there are in the islands nearly 500,000 of these people.

The Hoklo, who number over 2,000,000, are the predominant race throughout the island. They have brought with them the customs of their homeland to such a degree that a Chinese village in Formosa presents the same features as a village in their home province. The houses are of like materials and are crowded together in the same unsanitary way, the narrow ill-smelling streets present the same filth and are as irregular, the street hawkers have the same call and exhibit the same wares, and the people are alike in their dress and habits. Like their brethren on the mainland they are industrious and economical, but, unfortunately, unclean and superstitious. If they possess any advantages over the great masses of the Chinese mainland, it is that the present generation are less anti-foreign and more liberal in many ways. The parents of the thousands of the Formosan Chinese arrived as strangers, practically in a foreign land; they doubtless met with hardships and unkindnesses while obtaining a foothold, and it is perhaps this fact that has made them look with more kindly spirit towards strangers in general. Without a doubt, the splendid work of the missionary bodies in the island, who lived down the disfavor with which they were at first regarded, accounts to a great degree for the absence of any strong anti-foreign spirit among the people at present.

The first arrivals were Japanese and Chinese pirates, and towards the close of the 12th century Chinese officials had frequent contests with them at sea. The turbulent days following, which recorded the advance of the Tartars over China, drove to the island many daring spirits, including that remarkable warrior and leader, Koxinga.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

The steamer *Tuleyama-maru*, which the Bata Goshi Kaisha lately bought from a foreign shipowner, has now been chartered to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for its Hokkaido service. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has also arranged to charter the *Nitto-maru* from Mr. Okazaki, of Kobe.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.  
The P.M. steamer *Korea*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 3rd inst. via Honolulu, leaves Yokohama for this port this morning, the 23rd inst., via Kobe, &c.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe at 10 p.m. on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and left again at noon on Wednesday for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive at 1 p.m. to-day.

The A.A. steamer *Massapequa*, from New York, will leave Manila on the 25th inst., and is due here on the 28th inst.

The Glen Line steamer *Glenlochy* left Singapore yesterday morning, and may be expected here on the 28th inst.



TELEPHONE No. 135.

## THREE SUCCESSFUL WHISKIES. CLUB

PER DOZEN ... .. \$15.00

## KING EDWARD VII. SPECIAL.

PER DOZEN ... .. \$16.50

## KING EDWARD VII. VERY OLD LIQUEUR.

PER DOZEN ... .. \$22.00

SOLE AGENTS

## H. PRICE &amp; CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## ROBINSON PIANO Co. LD.

## SPECIAL XMAS PRESENTS.

## MASTER PIANO PLAYERS

\$325. \$495. \$595. \$700.

TESTED 5 YEARS IN HONGKONG

WITHOUT A FAILURE.

## NEW SINGING

## MACHINES.

NOT A PHONOGRAPHIC ATTEMPT

BUT AN ACTUAL REPRODUCTION

OF THE VOICES OF THE WORLD'S

BEST SINGERS AND BANDS.

\$60 TO \$125.

## BECHSTEIN

## ROYAL PIANOS

AND THE BEST MAKERS OF

EUROPE.

## OUR OWN MAKE

\$400 TO \$550.

## CASH OR CREDIT

## SYSTEM.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1904.

(2150)

## DR. NEWELL WILSON, DENTIST.

Latest American Methods.

Reasonable Fees.

No charge for examinations.

Office hours 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

1st FLOOR, WATKINS' BUILDINGS

31, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1904.



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Editor.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th St. Telephone Address: 1111.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**TENDERS** are invited for the supply of SCRAPERS to the Naval Yard.

For Particulars and Forms for tendering apply to the Chief Constructor's Office, Naval Yard.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1904. 2970

**FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.**

## CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the **FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES** will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 26th instant.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1904. 2971

## BEKANNTMACHUNG.

**DIE** Bekanntmachungen aus dem diesseitigen Handelsregister, sowie andere gesetzlich vorgeschriebene Veröffentlichungen werden im Jahre 1905 durch den "Ostasiatischen Lloyd" und "The Hongkong Daily Press" erfolgen.

Swatow, den 20. Dezember 1904.

DER KAISERLICH DEUTSCHE KONSUL I.V. Dr. DANMILLER.

## SITE AT PEAK FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE**, the Piece or Parcel of LAND close to Stewart Gap and Peak Church, containing 20,000 square feet there or thereabouts.

The ground is at present laid out as a Croquet Lawn and Bowling Green. It is enclosed in stone wall, and a Wooden Summer House, a Lawn Mower, and a Roller will be included.

For Terms, apply to—

TURNER & CO. 2973

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1904.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

## ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

## CHRISTMAS EVE.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 24TH DECEMBER.

The following hours of business will be observed in all Departments.

8.30 A.M. TO 7 P.M.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

The Hongkong Dispensary.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1904. 2974

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, the 29th DECEMBER, 1904, at 2.30 P.M., at "WOODLANDSIDE," Castle Road,

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

Comprising—

PLUSH COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE (by J. and Co. Crawford & Co.), CONSOLE TABLES with BEVELLED MIRROR, HAT STANDS with MIRROR, OVERMANTELS with BEVELLED MIRROR, FANCY TABLES, PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS, ORNAMENTS, &c., &c., &c.;

EXTENSION DINING TABLE, SIDE-BOARDS with BEVELLED MIRROR, DINNER WAGON, DINNER SET (almost new) CRIPSONIER with MIRROR, CANE SEAT DINING CHAIRS, CAROTABLES, MARBLE-TOP TABLES, &c., &c., &c.;

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BED-STEADS, WARDROBES with BEVELLED MIRRORS, DRESSING TABLES with BEVELLED MIRROR, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, WRITING TABLES, &c., &c., &c.;

GLASS, CROCKERY and PLATED WARE, &c., BATH-ROOM REQUISITES; Also

2 CARRYING CHAIRS;

2 RICKSHAS;

2 BICYCLES;

2 SEWING MACHINES;

And

One COTTAGE PIANO by "Fleyel" (in Good Condition).

Terms—Cash on delivery.

On view from Tuesday, the 27th December.

Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1904. 2975

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN**

**IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.**

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**THE** Steamship "ROON," of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Options of Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 1 P.M. To-day, the 22nd inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 3rd January, 1905, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., Agents.**

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1904. 2976

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS FOR SHANGHAI.

Taking Cargo at through rates to Tsingtau and CHENULPO.

**THE** Steamship "LYEEMOON," Captain Th. Lehmann, will be despatched for the above port on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 P.M.

This Steamship has superior accommodation for First and Second class passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1904. 2968

**FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.**

**THE** Steamship "GREGORY APCAR," Captain J. G. Oliffant, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1904. 2954

**"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.**

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

S.S. "SATSUMA," FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1904. 2969

**XMAS ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**PLEASE NOTE.**

**DURING** CHRISTMAS WEEK ONLY, all purchasers of at least \$25.00 worth of Wines and Spirits from Messrs. GREGOR & CO. will be entitled to receive in addition to their purchases, and absolutely free,

3 Full-size Sample Bottles of the following Wines at Choice:

GRAVES, SAUTERNES, MEDOC, ST. EMILION, MARGAUX, ST. JULIEN, ST. ESTEPHE or CH. LA TOUR MARCEAU, or

2 Full-size Sample Bottles of GREGOR & CO.'S IMPERIAL HIGHLAND or CLUB No. 1 WHISKY, or

1 Full-size Bottle of Messrs. MARIE BRIZARD & ROGERS' AFTER DINNER LIQUEURS, to be Selected out of 20 Varieties.

GREGOR & CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, 34, Queen's Road Central, 1st Floor (opposite Post Office).

Hongkong, 20th December, 1904. 2928

**WEISMANN LTD.**

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**BEG** to inform the Public of Hongkong and Kowloon that they have just received a Fine Stock of

ASSORTED CHOCOLATES

AND CANDIES

from the different Leading Firms in Europe and America, which are now on show at their premises; also all sorts of

HOME MADE CANDIES

AND CHOCOLATES

of the Finest Quality, Loose or in Boxes.

SUCHARD'S CHOCOLATES, the best in the World having just arrived.

**CHRISTMAS CAKES** from 85 Cents to \$1.25 per lb.

**CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS** at 90 Cents per lb.

All kinds of FANCY CAKES, &c. Orders taken for any kinds of Special Cakes or Puddings.

An early inspection is invited, so that you may give us your order in time for filling before Christmas.

H. WEISMANN, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1904. 2804

**AT THE CATHOLIC UNION, GLENEALY.**

**GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.**

**ALI BABA, or the FORTY THIEVES.**

In Aid of Funds to provide Xmas Treats to 700 Poor Children and 200 Poor Old People.

Date of Performance. First of Admission. SATURDAY, "24.5.30," \$1 & children 50c.

MONDAY, "25.9," \$1

WEDNESDAY, "26.5.30," \$1 & children 50c.

THURSDAY, "26.9," \$1

MONDAY, "27.9," \$1

Tickets can be had at the above address, where the plans of seats are on view.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1904. 2953

**SPECIAL ATTENTION.**

**XMAS. XMAS. XMAS.**

**HYMNS, XMAS CAROLS, PASTORALS, RELIGIOUS and other MUSIC,** with or without wording, COPIED (any number of copies supplied, if necessary) or transcribed, and executed within 24 hours' notice!

Classic Music with accompaniment, Partituras for Choruses and Band, &c., &c. Neatly, correctly and expeditiously done.

Apply to—

A.M.C.S. 2952

Hongkong, 21st December, 1904.

**CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.**

**IN** Accordance with Government Notification No. 858, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 26th instant.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1904. 2959

## INTIMATIONS PEAK HOTEL

## A GRAND EVENING CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN BY

Miss HENRIETTE MURKENS (Violinist) and

Miss EDITH MEERYLES (Pianist),

TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY),

the 23rd inst., at 9.15 P.M.

Kindly assisted by Distinguished Local Amateurs.

Seats ..... \$3

Booking at the ROBINSON PIANO CO., and at Office of PEAK HOTEL.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1904. 2941

## THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL.

RETURN OF THE LITTLE FAVOURITES.

COMMENCING

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),

DECEMBER 24TH.

## POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIAN OPERA COMPANY.

"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

DECEMBER 26TH AND 27TH,

"THE GEISHA."

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,

DECEMBER 28TH AND 29TH,

"A GAIETY GIRL."

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Plans at the ROBINSON PIANO CO.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1904. 2927

**HONGKONG SCHOOLS' FOOTBALL LEAGUE COMPETITION.**

**THE** Entries for this Competition CLOSE on the 24th December. Schools not already notified of the Rules may obtain them from the Hon. Sec.

The Hon. Secs. of all competing teams are requested to meet at SAI-YING-PUN GOV. EXHIBENT SCHOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 28th December, at 4.45 P.M., to draw up a list of fixtures for this Season.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1904. 2961

**HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.**

**HONGKONG DERBY, 1905.**

**A** SWEEPSTAKES of \$20 each with \$1,500 added. (Half Forfeit if declared on or before day of closing entries). For China Ponies, bona fide Griffins on date of entry. First Pony to receive 70 per cent.; Second 40 per cent.; and Third 10 per cent. Weight for miles as per scale. One Mile and a half. (Nominations to close to the Clerk of the Course at the Hongkong Club House on SATURDAY, 24th December, 1904.)

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1904. 2962

## INSURANCES

**THE** WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO AND LONDON.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1851.

**MARINE BRANCH.**

**THE** undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks at current rates.

ALEX. ROSS & CO. 1121

Hongkong, 28th April, 1904.

**L'UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**THE** Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

SIEMSEN & CO. 10

Hongkong, 1st January, 1904.

**AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPEL.**

**THE** Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

HEUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 9

## NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.

**FIRE and LIFE.**

ESTABLISHED 1836.

**THE** Undersigned are prepared to accept First-Class Foreign and Chinese RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

Also to accept proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE. Prospectuses on application.

TURNER & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1903. 2967

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**TOTAL FUNDS** at 31st DECEMBER, 1903. £16,898,850.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... 2,750,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 687,500

II. F.V.E. FUNDS..... 3,056,951

12 3

**THE** Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1904. 1888

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

**THE HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS CO., LD.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company in Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road, THIS DAY (FRIDAY), the 23rd day of December, 1904, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th November, 1904.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 26th inst., both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1904. 2906

**HUMPHREYS' ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that a Call of \$7.50 per Share has been made in respect of all Shares not fully paid up, and that such call is payable on 2nd January, 1905, at the Registered Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1904. 2573

## CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH

ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE and KYNOC'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE, and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, No. 10 to 8888. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO. 245

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902.

## AUCTIONS

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

**THE** Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 23rd DECEMBER, 1904, at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street,

A FINE COLLECTION OF JAPANESE CURIOS.

Comprising—

SATSUMA VASES, PLATES and BOWLS, SILVER and other CLOISONNES, BRONZES, CARVED IVORIES, CUT VELVET PICTURES, INLAID, LACQUERED PANELS, SILK EMBROIDERED SCREENS, HANGINGS, &c., &c.

TERMS—As usual.

On View on day of Sale.

Catalogues will be issued.

Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1904. 2942

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 24th DECEMBER, 1904, at 2.30 P.M., at his



HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF YOUR  
**XMAS DINNER?**  
AND WHAT ABOUT THE  
**WINES?**  
REMEMBER THAT WE ONLY STOCK THE  
**BEST.**

WE ARE AWAITING YOUR ORDERS.

**GREGOR & CO.**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR  
(OPPOSITE POST OFFICE). 2735-13

### MISSIONARY LABOURS IN JAPAN.

The following letter to the *Times* was understood to have been written by a Japanese.

Sir—With reference to the lecture delivered by Sir R. K. Douglas, and reported in your columns on Tuesday, I wish, as a Japanese, to offer one or two remarks concerning missionary labours in my own country, and beg that you will grant me space for that purpose. I am not a Christian, but I am most tolerant in my views, as, indeed, is the nation at large, so that my observations will, I trust, be deemed free from bias. That which Sir Robert has noticed in connexion with mission work in China I also notice in Japan, as regards the indiscretion that is characteristic in a measure both of the missionaries themselves and their converts. By this I allude to their over-zeal, which is the fruit, I am sure, of the best possible intentions, but tends too often to engender suspicion and cause irritation in the minds of the natives of Japan, thus defeating the success of their objects, and hindering the progress of their endeavours. Among other things I have of late been assured that they are busily engaged in discriminating among my country people the ideas that to die by one's own hand on the battlefield or on the deck of a warship is under no circumstances whatever permissible. This doctrine is laid down, in fact, in the journals published in Japan that are devoted to the spread of Christianity. I am willing to admit that the contention may be fully warranted on the basis of the Christian faith, but it is nevertheless indispensible that the bulk of the Japanese people do not approve of this teaching, and those who seek to inculcate it do so to the detriment of their real influence for good. The truth is that to us the theory is irreconcilable with the duties of a soldier, and the conclusion reached is, moreover, illogical. Frankly speaking, we Japanese are Europeans, but we are taught from infancy to recognize that there are things which we should value far above our own lives. And then it is for the majority of my countrymen exceedingly difficult to understand why a brave soldier who dashes upon his enemy in the face of a deadly hail of bullets from machine guns, knowing that he is rushing to certain death, should be exempt from blame for what is virtually, indeed actually, despite its element of noble self-sacrifice, a deed of self-destruction—the terms are here synonymous—and yet stigmatize as a "suicide" the man who, having fought desperately to the very last, despatches himself last by surrender, he should find a prayer to an enemy by whom he might, possibly, would be ignominiously treated. The distinction is altogether too fine for our comprehension, and, if we accept of the *idea* that he who may die under such conditions by his own hand commits sin then the soldier who advances to the attack under an avalanche of fire is equally a man to be condemned. Needless to say, wanton self-destruction for ignoble reasons is totally repugnant to our creed—quite as much so as it is in the West—but to condemn, *ad initium*, every act of suicide without regard to circumstances as sinful simply because it is at variance with preconceived notions is intolerant and bound to do violence to Japanese susceptibilities. I can assure you, Sir, that you may count on me as one of those Japanese—and we are a numerous body nowadays—who can appreciate European modes of thought and reasoning, but my regard for plain speaking does not permit me to tell you that I would sanction my children being brought up in the manner to which I have here alluded, nor would I allow them, if I could prevent it, to have access to the journals which disseminate such a doctrine still less should I be content that they should profess a creed so much at variance in this respect with our established ideas of honour and duty. But pray let it be understood that I do not make this declaration from any disposition to oppose the Western religion. I am merely desirous of indicating the general trend of the educated Japanese mind, so that there may be no disappointment hereafter, and in order that—so free am I from bias—the missionaries may the better be able to judge of how they should deal with my country people, in order that they may avoid causing needless irritation or producing misunderstandings that would be little calculated to improve their prospects or promote the higher objects that no doubt they have at heart. To me it seems that there are tenets of modern Christianity which are not essential to its pure and original form as expounded in Galilee, and which it is neither absolutely essential nor politic for missionaries to enforce. It would be more discreet of them to adapt themselves to the real needs of the country they visit, and it was in this sense that I ventured at the outset to refer to their indiscretion. I will give a homely little illustration of what I mean. On a certain day in every year it is the custom in my country for the functionaries in the various schools and colleges, high and low, and likewise the students, to assemble in the principal hall, and bow, in heartfelt reverence, before the portrait of the Japanese Emperor. I will not attempt to draw parallels, though plenty could be found, even in the Occident, for while the National Anthem is being sung, suffice it to say that it is no mere act of "worship" but is the respect everywhere paid to European Sovereigns. But it has happened in Japan that a native teacher in a school took the opportunity presented by the occasion to openly refuse to bow his head in the customary manner before the Imperial photograph, on the ground that, having embraced Christianity, he could no longer do so, for he ought to reverence nothing but God. If this was the result of Christian teaching, it seems to me to have been downright mischievous and an exhibition of extreme narrow-mindedness infinitely to be deplored. There is surely much room for improvement in the missionary methods, and, as I claim to be sufficiently broad-minded to be thoroughly impartial, I hope that what I have ventured to say will not, on their part, be taken amiss. At all events I am glad that attention should be called to the subject, and especially if Sir Robert Douglas's lecture should awaken interest in it anew, though, of course, the antagonistic spirit which he aptly describes as existent in China is by no means prevalent in Japan, where perfect freedom of thought is secured by the Constitution, and, moreover, the anti-foreign sentiment is absolutely non-existent.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
NIPPON.

### HIRANO WATER.

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.  
PURE, SPARKLING, INVIGORATING.

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST  
Bottled in Japan by H. E. REYNELL & CO.

BWARE OF JAPANESE IMITATIONS.  
F. BLACKHEAD & CO., AGENTS.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. 2578

### "SCPTICS" IN THE CHURCH.

There was a remarkable uprising against the recent utterances of the Dean of Westminster and other clergymen at a meeting held in the King's Hall, Holborn, last month.

The building was crowded, and many a fiery word of repudiation and protest fell from the lips of the speakers in the interval between the hymns and prayers.

The keynote of the demonstration was struck in a letter of the Rev. T. Howard, who wrote that in view of what had been recently said by men in prominent and important positions not only in the Church of England but by Non-conformists, it seemed that some combined action on the part of God's servants from all denominations was a necessary and solemn duty at the present moment.

The Rev. F. S. Webster described in his letter the interview he had had with the Dean of Westminster.

Expressions of profound disapprobation came from the audience as the chairman (Mr. R. C. Morgan, editor of the "Christian") recalled the language of the rationalists as to distinguishing between the carnal and the chaff of Scripture; their statement that Balaam's ass did not speak, and that the story of Jonah was a myth.

"We have even had a sermon on the agnosticism of Jesus," added the chairman, amid shouts of "Shame."

The Rev. Dinah Young pointed out that "great and brilliant names do not always represent effective arguments." "Tremendous issues are at stake," exclaimed this speaker passionately. "We are not crying 'Wolf' needlessly. I deplore that there is so much scepticism inside the Church, and I wish it were all cleared out of the Church."

Another speaker (the Rev. Fuller Goodell) ridiculed the "hypothetical statement" of the Higher criticism, and the gathering cheered when he urged that Bradlaugh, and Tom Paine (with his "Age of Reason") were enemies, but enemies "outside the Church."

The soft notes of Pastor Spurgeon also joined in the general repudiation. His glorious father had foreseen that day—and was sad.

The meeting was not representative of any particular church, and no bitterness was manifested against any individual. It was a reverent, if determined, protest against "sceptics" in the pulpit.

In the course of the proceedings it was mentioned that the Evangelical Alliance was going to issue a manifesto on the question.—*Morning Leader.*

### THE RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE FLEETS.

The *Kobe Chronicle* in an article on Russia's naval power remarks: While the Baltic fleet is slightly superior to the Japanese in battle ships, it is greatly inferior in cruisers, as will be seen from the following comparative table of the Squadron under Admiral Rozhdestvensky and that under Admiral Togo:

Russian.	Tons.	Japan.	Tons.
Admiral Nak.	8,500	Idzumi	8,500
Hamak.	8,500	Iwate	8,500
Oleg	6,875	Asama	9,750
Aurora	6,875	Tokawa	9,750
Dmitri Don-koi	6,875	Adama	9,450
Srieland	3,825	Kasuga	7,583
Almaz	3,825	Nishin	7,583
Izumrud	3,100	Chitose	4,781
Zemchug	3,100	Chitose	4,781
Gromovoi	12,320	Itakushima	4,277
Rosia	12,320	Hashidate	4,277
Bagtyr	6,675	Naniva	3,727
		Takachibo	3,727
		Nitaka	3,470
		Trushima	3,470
		Akatsushima	3,450
		Oswa	2,800
		Isumi	2,800
		Suma	2,700
		Akashi	2,700
		Chiyoda	2,450
		Saizen	2,320
Total...	72,212	Total...	125,205

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:

Stonecutters, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, in a South-Westerly direction, at ranges from 600 to 4,000 yards.

Stonecutters, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, in a South-Westerly direction, at ranges from 600 to 4,000 yards.

Lyman, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, night firing in the direction of Junk Bay, at ranges from 600 to 6,000 yards.

If the weather is unfavourable on either date, Practice will take place on the following day, but if unfavourable for night firing, the practice will be cancelled.

Practice will commence about 9 A.M. and finish about 11 A.M. if the ranges be clear at Stonecutters, and at 7 P.M. and finish about 9 P.M. at Lyman.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the range.

L. BARNES-LAWRENCE, Captain, R.N., Harbour Master, &c.  
Harbour Department,  
Hongkong, 21st December, 1904. 2558

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## MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

### CURES

CONSTIPATION,  
PAINS AFTER EATING,  
FULNESS AT THE CHEST,  
NERVOUS DEPRESSION,  
BILIOUSNESS.

Nearly all our minor ailments and many dangerous diseases have their origin in some disorder of the stomach, liver and kidneys, affecting the vital processes of digestion and nutrition. In health, the daily expenditure of vital force is replenished by the digestion of food, but when digestion fails, as in dyspepsia and indigestion, the sources of bodily repair are cut off and every organ of the body is starved and poisoned. To be strong and healthy, maintain a good digestion by taking Mother Seigel's Syrup daily after meals. As a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy it has no equal. It clears the head, braces the nerves, tones the liver, assists digestion and helps you to gain strength from food—the only way it can be gained.

### THE WORLD'S REMEDY

"For fifteen years I suffered from kidney and liver troubles which left me a mere shadow of my former self," writes Mrs. Amelia Le Roux, Short Street, North End, East London, Cape Colony, on June 22nd, 1904. "I lost my appetite and could not sleep at night. I was also attacked by dizziness, which made me feel quite faint. Constipation was one of my chief troubles. Doctors were called in to attend me, but I only derived relief from their treatment for a short while. At last I heard of your Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and I was not backward in purchasing a supply which cured me, and now I am thirty-eight years old I can do as much work as any person twenty years younger."

### FOR INDIGESTION.

## THE CIGARETTES OF THE FUTURE

ONCE SMOKED ALWAYS SMOKED.

**E. D. PROTOPAPAS & CO.**  
ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO, EGYPT.  
FINEST EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.  
TRADE MARK.



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## HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PELEUS"	On 28th December.

For Freight, apply to—  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.**

Hongkong, 7th December, 1904.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"KWANGSE"	On 23rd December.
SHANGHAI	"SHANSI"	On 24th December.
SHANGHAI	"WOOSUNG"	On 26th December.
SHANGHAI	"CHITLI"	On 26th December.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	On 23rd December.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 27th December.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Univalued Table, A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.  
Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.  
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For Freight or Passage, apply to—  
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Hongkong, 20th December, 1904.

# IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS, ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.  
STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.  
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## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

STEAMERS	WEDNESDAY	4th January 1905
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY	18th January
ROON	WEDNESDAY	1st February
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY	15th February
ZERN	WEDNESDAY	1st March
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY	15th March
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY	29th March
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY	12th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY	26th April

ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of JANUARY, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship "SEYDLITZ," Captain C. Döwiers, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.  
Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on MONDAY, the 2nd January. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 3rd January, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON on TUESDAY, the 3rd January.  
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.  
The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.  
Linen can be washed on board.

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For further Particulars, apply to  
**MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.**

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1904.

# PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA FOR OPERATING IN OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO. CONNECTION WITH THE

STEAMSHIP	Tons	Captain	TO SAIL AT DAYLIGHT ON
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagner	January 9th, 1905.
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Brähler	January 31st, 1905.
"ARABIA"	4,483	Bahle	February 20th, 1905.
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Schuldt	March 12th, 1905.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

**ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.**

Hongkong, 17th December, 1904.

# SOUTH AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

HONGKONG DIRECT, OR VIA CHEFOO OR CHIN-WAN-TAO, TO DURBAN, NATAL. The following chartered steamers will run at intervals of about 3 weeks—

S.S. "LOTHIAN"	Captain J. C. Williamson.
S.S. "SOFALA"	Captain G. A. Shepherd.
S.S. "INDRASHAMA"	Captain E. P. Craven.
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S.S. "SWANLEY"	Captain J. P. Dawson.
S.S. "CRANLEY"	Captain W. B. Steele.
S.S. "IKBAL"	Captain M. Robertson.
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S.S. "INKUM"	Captain E. S. Pearce.
S.S. "SIKH"	Captain J. Rowley.
S.S. "SEALDA"	Captain Geo. Brown.

The S.S. "SEALDA" will be despatched for Durban via Chin-Wan-Tao on SATURDAY, 24th inst.

For Freight, apply to

**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., AGENTS.**

Hongkong, 19th November, 1904.

# INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
* MANILA DIRECT	"YUENSANG"	Fri., 23rd Dec., 4 P.M.
* SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Tues., 3rd Jan., 3 P.M.

\* These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.**

Hongkong, 20th December, 1904.

# JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half of January	JAVA PORTS	Second half of January
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of January	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	First half of January
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half of December	JAVA PORTS	Second half of December

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

HEAD AGENCY OF THE

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**

Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor, Hongkong, 12th December, 1904.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"BENGAL," Captain G. Phillips, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this Port on SATURDAY, the 31st December, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's steamer "Victoria," 6522 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement), will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Oriental," due in London on the 12th February, 1905. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to  
**E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.**

Hongkong, 19th December, 1904.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"SENECA," will be despatched as above on or about the 15th January, 1905. For Freight and further information, apply to  
**STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Oriental Freight Department.**

Hongkong, 13th December, 1904.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.  
About  
S.S. "RAS ISSA" ... 20th Jan., 1905.  
S.S. "CLAUDEDALE" ... 30th Jan., 1905.  
For freight and further information apply to  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.**

Hongkong, 8th November, 1904.

FOR CANTON.

THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer "SAN CHEUNG," 561 Tons, Captain J. McGinty, will leave for Canton at 9 P.M. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS and return to Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton at 5 P.M. Excellent accommodation, electric light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong near Harbour Office.  
First-class Fare, \$3 each way. Second-class, \$1.50 each way. Meals, \$1 each. Cargo Freight very moderate.  
**CHEUNG ON STEAMBOAT CO., LD. No. 147, Cornhill Road Central.**

Hongkong, 15th March, 1904.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are prepared, during suspension of their Trans-Pacific Service and until further notice to book cargo and issue Bills of Lading to SEATTLE, WASH., VICTORIA, B.C. and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, also to OVERLAND POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES and CANADA in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY from SEATTLE as through bills of lading to the NORTHERN PACIFIC S.S. CO., BOSTON STEAMSHIP CO. and TOWBOAT CO.'S OCEAN S.S. CO. and CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO.

For Further Particulars, apply to the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, First Floor, Chater Road.

**A. S. MIHARA, Manager.**

Hongkong, 20th May, 1904.

ON SALE.

THE PROVINCE OF SHANTUNG.

ITS TRADE, POPULATION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.  
BY M. O'S.  
Reprinted from the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Price, 50 cents Cash, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh Hongkong, 31st January, 1900.

SAILING SHIPS.  
ACORN, American 4-m. ship, 2937, McLellan, 19th Dec.—Kobe 9th Dec., General.—Standard Oil Co.  
ANCON, British barque, 1,770, Salter, 26th Nov.—Fremantle 21st Sept., Sandalwood—Order.  
GEO. T. HAY, British ship, 2,000, E. Spicer, 20th Dec.—Cebu 26th Nov., Ballast.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.  
PRINCE ROBERT, Norwegian 4-m. barque, 2,855, Hansen, 22nd Nov.—New York 9th July, Petroleum—Standard Oil Co.  
TARANG, American schooner, 70, Probst, 13th Dec.—Yap (Caroline Island) 4th Dec., Beche-de-mar.—G. P. Lammert.

BRITISH WARSHIPS.

ALACRITY, British despatch-boat, 1,700, Comdr. R. M. Harbord.  
ALBION, H.M. battleship, 12,950, Fremantle.  
ALGERINE, British sloop, 1,050, Rowland.  
BRITOMART, British gunboat, 710, Com. T. D. Pratt.  
CHERUB, water tank and tug.  
GLORY, British battleship, 13,000, Hon. W. G. St. pford.  
HANDY, torpedo boat destroyer.  
HUMBER, British storeship, 1,400, P. M. Riddors.  
ORTEL, torpedo boat destroyer, Lieut. E. H. Jellicoe.  
PHEENIX, British sloop, 1,050, John Nicholas.  
ROARIO, British sloop, 960, Vician.  
TAKU, British destroyer, 250, Cranford.  
TAMAR, receiving ship, Commodore C. G. Dicken.

THETIS, British cruiser, J. O. A. Wilkinson.

TREBBI, British gunboat, 362, R. H. Keate.

VIRAGO, torpedo-boat destroyer.

WATERWIT, British surveying ship, 630, Comdr. E. C. Hardy.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS.

ADAMANTOR, Portuguese cruiser, 1,967, Ribeiro.

CALLAO, U.S. gunboat, 235, Lieut. Dismark.

FURST BISMARCK, German cruiser, 11,000, Provost.

GENERAL ALAVA, American transport, Captain Whittion.

KAJSERIN ELISABETH, Austrian cruiser, 4,000, Mirie.

LUCHS, German gunboat, 85, Kroencke.

VASCO DA GAMA, Portuguese cruiser, 3,000, Vasco de Carvalho.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 10 guns, 3,000 h.p., Com. R. M. Harbord, Hongkong.

Albion, battleship, 12,950 tons, 16 guns, Capt. Fremantle, Hongkong.

Algerine, sloop, 1,050 tons, 6 guns, 1,100 h.p., in reserve, Hongkong.

Amphitrite, 1st class cruiser 11,000 tons, 13,000 h.p., Capt. Charles Windham, C.V.O., Weihaiwei.

Andromeda, cruiser, 12,500 tons, Capt. Nelson O'Malley, Weihaiwei.

Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 11 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain Lionel G. Tufnell, Singapore.

Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 6 guns, 1,300 h.p., in reserve, Hongkong.

Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 6 guns, 1,300 h.p., in reserve, Hongkong.

Cornwall, battleship, 10,500 tons, Capt. Eggar, Weihaiwei.

Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. Asser, Hongkong.

Glory, battleship, 12,950 tons, 16 guns, 13,500 h.p., Capt. Hon. W. G. Stopford, Hon. Kong.

Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 260 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., in reserve.

Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 260 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Weihaiwei.

Humber, storeship, 1,640 tons, Comdr. P. M. Riddors, Hongkong.

Iphigenia, 2nd class cruiser, 3,000 tons, Capt. Fawcett, Shanghai.

Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 280 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Gregory, Weihaiwei.

Kinsla, river gunboat, 331 tons, Lieut. Comdr. Christopher P. Metcalf, on Yangtze.

Moorehead, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. B. Noble, West River.

Ocean, battleship, 12,950 tons, 16 guns, 13,500 h.p., Captain Greet, C.M.G., Weihaiwei.

Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 350 tons, in reserve.

Phoenix, sloop, 1,015 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 h.p., in reserve, Hongkong.

Rambler, surveying ship, 583 tons, Comdr. Chas. E. Moore, Labuan.

Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 210 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Vaughan, Hongkong.

Rosario, sloop, 980 tons, 6 guns, 11,400 h.p., in reserve, Hongkong.

Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 210 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. L. W. Jones, West River.

Sirius, 2nd class cruiser, 3,000 tons, Capt. C. H. H. Moore, Weihaiwei.

Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 210 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Ernest W. G. Davidson, on Yangtze.

Taku, torpedo-boat destroyer, 250 tons, 6 guns, 5,600 h.p., Hongkong.

Tamar, receiving ship, 4,600 tons, 6 guns, Commodore C. G. Dicken, at Hongkong.

Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. R. Dugmore, on Yangtze.

Thetis, cruiser, 3,400 tons, Capt. J. C. A. Wilkinson, Hongkong.

Tweed, gunboat, 362 tons, 3 guns, 200 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Keate, Hongkong.

Vengeance, battleship, 12,950 tons, 16 guns, 13,500 h.p., Capt. L. C. Stuart C.M.G., in reserve.

Vingo, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, in reserve.

Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 h.p., Comdr. C. Hardy, at Mirs Bay.

Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6 guns, 5,800 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Wells, Hongkong.

Wivern, coast defence ship, armed, 2,570 tons, 1,000 h.p., in reserve, Hongkong.

Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Somerville, Yangtze.

Woodlark, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Wason, Yangtze.

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**J. D. EDWARDS, Manager.**  
Amoy, 3rd December, 1903.

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Hongkong, 18th November, 1903.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1904.

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